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66th YEAR VOLUME 66 NUMBER 180 RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916. —TWELVE PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 5 —FAIR PRICE, TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA WARNS U. S. TO WATCH OUT FOR RAID BY VILLA

Additional Evidence of More
Friendly Attitude Shown
by De Facto Head.

URGES AMERICAN TROOPS
TO UNUSUAL VIGILANCE

Inception of Diplomatic Conversations
Await Suggestion as
to Method of Procedure.

LANSING'S NOTE FORWARDED

He Lays Stress on Desirability of
Quick Solution of Border
Problem.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Inception of the diplomatic conversations which it is hoped will result in a settlement of difficulties between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico awaited to-night a suggestion from General Carranza as to how they should proceed. State Department officials believe more can be accomplished through informal conferences between Eliso Arrondondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, and Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, than by a more formal interchange of views. They are willing to accede, however, to some other plan, should the de facto government propose it.

Mr. Arrondondo transmitted to his government to-day a brief and friendly note handed to him by Secretary Lansing, expressing satisfaction over the turn affairs between the two governments have taken, and accepting proposals for diplomatic settlements of points in dispute. The communication was approved by the Cabinet. Officials did not fail to note that Secretary Lansing had laid stress upon the desirability of giving quick and practical consideration to the immediate conditions along the border, which have been a source of controversy. The language of the communication plainly intimates that a speedy solution of that problem will be sought.

NEGOTIATIONS NARROWED
TO TWO POINTS AT ISSUE

The definition of the border dispute submitted by General Carranza in his note suggesting negotiations for a settlement, appearing in the Washington government, this virtually narrows the immediate object of the negotiations to consideration of the "reasonable anxiety of the United States for the security of its frontier, and the desire of the de facto government for early withdrawal of American troops from Mexico."

Additional evidence of the more friendly attitude of the Carranza government came to-day in the form of a warning communicated by Mr. Arrondondo to the State Department, at the direction of General Carranza in connection with the battle between Villa and Carranza forces at Corralitos. The message admitted serious defeat for the Carranza troops and asked that the American troops exercise unusual vigilance along the border, particularly in the Big Bend region in Texas as there was reason to believe the bandits were headed that way to precipitate a new border incident. The message was promptly forwarded to General Funston as a matter of information.

AMERICAN REPORTS
VILLA HAS RECOVERED

At the same time the State Department received a report from an American in Mexico that he had seen and talked with Villa personally near Corralitos a few days before the fight there. The bandit leader was said to have entirely recovered from wounds received at Columbus.

This message, the source of which was not revealed, added that Villa had been continuously in the Corralitos region since the American pursuit was halted by the clash at Parral, the first outbreak of hostility against General Pershing's expedition by Carranza soldiers. The detachment of American cavalry assailed while attempting to pass through Parral was on its way to Corralitos at the time, it is understood, following a clue as to the bandits' hiding place.

If Villa is alive, and has recovered sufficiently to lead a new force toward the border, considerable detachments of Carranza troops are between his present position and the most advanced American patrols. There will be no possibility of American troops becoming involved for many days, as it is a long march from Corralitos to the Big Bend region.

Officials were pleased at the indication that General Carranza was disposed to seek co-operation in protecting the border.

NO COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL
UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS

They saw in the warning, however, a frank admission that bandits still are active in considerable forces in the territory over which the de facto government repeatedly has claimed complete military control. That a force large enough to overwhelm a body of regular Mexican troops should have been able to take the field may have an important bearing on the forthcoming diplomatic discussions of the whole border situation. It seems certain that the Washington government will not agree to the complete withdrawal of its forces from Mexico while such conditions obtain there.

Mr. Arrondondo reiterated to-night his belief that Villa is dead.

The State Department received in-
(Continued on Third Page.)

Lansing Sends Note Accepting Carranza's Proposal to U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A note, formally accepting General Carranza's proposal that differences between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico be settled by direct negotiations was handed to-day to Eliso Arrondondo, the Mexican ambassador-designate.

Secretary Lansing took a draft of the note to to-day's Cabinet meeting and had it delivered after the Cabinet adjourned.

The text of the note addressed to Mr. Arrondondo follows:

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 4, 1916, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your government, and to request that you will transmit to him the following reply:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note transmitted to me by Senator Donnell on the 4th instant, in which you refer to my notes of June 20 and June 25th, and to assure you of the sincere gratification of my government at the frank statement of the difficulties which have, unfortunately, arisen in our relations along

the international boundary, and the unreserved expression of the desire of your government to reach an adjustment of these difficulties on a broad and amicable basis. The same spirit of friendship and of solicitude for the continuance of cordial relations between our two countries inspires my government, which equally desires an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both governments.

"It is especially pleasing to my government that the de facto government of Mexico is disposed to give quick, as well as practical, consideration in a spirit of concord to the remedies which may be applied to the existing condition. Reciprocating the same desire, the government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange charges against Examiners Easley and Watkins, and to accept a reciprocal move finally and prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have been the source of the controversy.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

"I am, sir,
Yours very sincerely,
"ROBERT LANSING."

INFANTILE PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC IS SPREADING

Several Cities Throughout Country
Report Discovery of
Disease.

LITTLE CHANGE IN NEW YORK

Health Authorities and Prominent
Physicians Discuss Means by
Which Outbreak Can Be Checked.
Federal Government to Lend Aid.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Health authorities of New York decided late to-night to abandon for the present at least a plan decided upon in the afternoon to appeal to the American Red Cross for nurses to aid in stamping out the scourge of infantile paralysis in this city, which since June 1 has caused 136 deaths among children. Health Commissioner Emerson said he was now of the opinion it would not be necessary to ask for outside aid, as the hospitals of this city have agreed to extend their help more freely.

The call for help was sent out after a day devoted by health authorities and the most prominent physicians of the greater city to a discussion of means by which the spread of the disease can be checked. Some encouragement was found in the fact that fewer new cases were reported to-day than on Thursday and Wednesday.

Dr. Emerson declared that one of the steps he had decided on was the prosecution of physicians who have failed to report cases they have attended. Playgrounds in various parts of the city also were ordered closed.

FORTY-FIVE CASES IN STATE
OUTSIDE OF GREATER CITY

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—According to reports received up to 6 o'clock there are only forty-five cases of infantile paralysis in the State outside of Greater New York. Eight new cases were reported during the forenoon.

SIX CASES IN ALL
REPORTED IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 7.—One more case of infantile paralysis developed here to-day, making six cases in all that have been brought to the attention of the health authorities.

PHILADELPHIA HAS TWO
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, ONE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7.—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, commissioner of the State Department of Health, announced here to-night that a case of infantile paralysis had been reported by his department from South Bethlehem.

Two cases of the disease were reported to the health authorities in this city last night.

COLUMBUS HEALTH BOARD
HAS REPORT OF ONE CASE

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 7.—One case of infantile paralysis was reported to the board of health to-day.

GENUINE CASE DISCOVERED
IN CITY OF BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, MD., July 7.—The Baltimore Health Department to-day announced that a genuine case of infantile paralysis had been discovered in this city.

PITTSBURGH ALSO
REPORTS ONE CASE

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—A case of infantile paralysis was reported to the Health Department to-day.

SMALL CHILD STRUCK
NEAR TERRE HAUTE

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 7.—The first case of infantile paralysis in this vicinity was reported to-day. A small child was stricken in Burnett, Ind., near here.

EPIDEMIC SPREADS
TO CANADIAN TOWN

MONTREAL, July 7.—The epidemic of infantile paralysis reached Montreal to-day, five cases being reported.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
TAKES HAND IN FIGHT

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Federal Public Health Service took a hand to-day in the fight to end an epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York City and to prevent its spread elsewhere. Six government experts were ordered to New York to co-operate with State and city authorities, and steps were taken to organize a Federal corps of surgeons and laboratory scientists to work out preventive measures.

WATKINS IS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED EASLEY

State Tax Board Ends Sharp Controversy
Over Sixth Judicial Circuit.

EXAMINER ALLEGES PLOT

Says Charges Were Trumped Up and
Attributes Removal to Interests
Displeased by His Activity in Enforcement of Tax Laws.

Tucker C. Watkins, Jr., of South Boston, was yesterday appointed by the State Tax Board examiner of records for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to succeed James S. Easley, of Houston, who has held the office for the past eight years. The appointment is effective at once, and Mr. Watkins will take office as soon as he qualifies.

With the appointment of Mr. Watkins ends a sharply fought contest which dates from the last session of the General Assembly. It culminated this week with the launching of charges against Examiner Easley by Attorney Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Houston, who told the Tax Board that Mr. Easley has been negligent in the administration of his office, and has failed to report for taxation large sums of money in the hands of special commissioners in various chancery causes. The charges were vigorously denied by Mr. Easley.

In behalf of Mr. Watkins there was presented to the Tax Board a monster petition signed by more than 2,000 citizens of the Sixth Circuit, including all of the State Senators and all but two of the members of the House of Delegates from that circuit. Mr. Watkins is cashier of the Boston National Bank, of South Boston, and is a son-in-law of Judge W. R. Barksdale, of the Circuit Court of Halifax.

EASLEY SAYS CHARGES WERE
TRUMPED UP AS A PLOT

Late last night Mr. Easley made the following statement:

"The charges preferred against me were trumped up as a plot and subterfuge. They were met by my reply and proven untrue, with the exception of my failure to report some of the funds held by special commissioners of the courts."

"The new law makes the reporting of these funds the imperative duty of the clerks, and imposes on the judges the duty of seeing to the payment of the taxes thereon. The Auditor stated to the board in my presence that the funds were omitted by all the examiners of the State."

"The action of the State Tax Board in removing me is but another evidence that the authorities do not desire the enforcement of the tax laws. The real cause of my removal was my activity in assessing omitted property. Lynchburg held by those who had the ears of the authorities who ousted me."

LYNCHBURG PROPERTY OWNERS
FORCED TO PAY BACK TAXES

Among the Lynchburg property owners referred to by Mr. Easley are Craddock, Terry & Co., large shoe manufacturers, against whom he assessed unreturned taxable property for the year 1915 aggregating \$23,000. The Local Board of Review reduced this amount to \$300,000. Examiner Easley appealed to the State Advisory Board on Taxation, which referred to Attorney-General Pollard the legal question involved.

Mr. Pollard suggested construction placed on the law by Mr. Easley. The taxes in this case are still in process of adjustment.

Craddock, Terry & Co., as well as other large Lynchburg manufacturers and jobbers, joined in recommending the appointment of Mr. Watkins. Friends of Mr. Easley freely made the charge that his removal was due primarily to a combination of powerful interests in the Sixth Circuit, whose hostility he had incurred by his zealous enforcement of the laws relating to unreported taxable property.

THREE OTHER EXAMINERS
REMOVED FROM OFFICE

The board met in executive session at 11 o'clock in the morning in the office of Governor Stuart. At the end of two hours it adjourned and made public the following official statement:

"Resolved by the State Tax Board, That it will, at the end of the present calendar year, consider the appointment of all examiners of records, and will, earlier, from time to time, remove any examiner of records now in

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FORT MYER NAMED AS DRILL GROUNDS

Mobilization Camp at State Fair
Grounds Will Be Closed When
Troops Go to Mexico.

WOOD NAMES ARMY POSTS

Artillery and Cavalry Still in
Camp Here Awaiting Orders
for Movement to Front.

Mobilization camps in most of the twenty-two States of the department of the East will be discontinued it was announced last night at divisional headquarters, Governors Island, New York, as soon as the last National Guard organization called out by the President has departed for the border.

With the closing of the camps, recruits will be trained at army posts already designated, according to an order issued yesterday by Major-General Leonard Wood.

It was found that the contemplated plan of maintaining the State camps for training recruits would enforce the absence of scores of regular army and National Guard officers from their border commands. Under the new plan, the recruits will be trained by the regular army officers stationed at the posts.

Among the army posts designated are:

Virginia and District of Columbia—Fort Myer, Va.

Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia—Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

South Carolina—Fort Moultrie, Charleston.

General Wood said last night dependents of national guardsmen have been flooded him with letters and telegrams requesting him to discharge guardsmen as a result of the recent War Department order. He said he would emphasize that soldiers with dependents cannot be discharged by the commanding officer of the department until the request is first made by the soldier with corroborating evidence.

MAJOR JOHNSON SUCCEEDS

COLONEL DELAWARE SKERRETT Following the departure of the First and Second Regiments of Virginia Volunteers for the Mexican border Thursday, the military situation in Richmond and the State yesterday was the quietest since the first call for mobilization of Virginia's troops was issued by President Wilson. There was only the routine business of the headquarters' officers and drilling of the soldiers still encamped at Camp Henry Carter Stuart.

Major J. C. Johnson, of the Department of the East, arrived yesterday and succeeded Colonel Delaware Skerrett, who has been acting as the War Department's inspector with the Virginia troops. Colonel Skerrett returned to Governor's Island, New York, last night. Major Johnson, immediately after taking charge, began a close inspection of both the camp at the Fair Grounds and that located at Sherwood Park, where the Richmond Howitzers are encamped. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel John Lane Stern, of the State forces, and both agreed that the camps were satisfactory in every way.

The friction between Colonel Skerrett and the State officers, which led to recall him, was the result of a misunderstanding, it was stated yesterday, and before the inspector departed for New York, all differences had been adjusted. Explanations had been in progress for several days, and an understanding was finally reached, ending all friction between them, and later the State officers made no objection to his presence at the camp.

FIELD WITHIN RACE TRACK
IS NOW DESERTED

The withdrawal of the two regiments from Camp Henry Carter Stuart, left the Fair Grounds yesterday resembling a place where some vast carnival had been in progress, but after every one had departed. Where once there had stood hundreds of tents, there was but this open field of the oval within the race track. There only remained the bright, colorful, and the State of the Signal Corps, which are located some distance from the race track and just off the Midway.

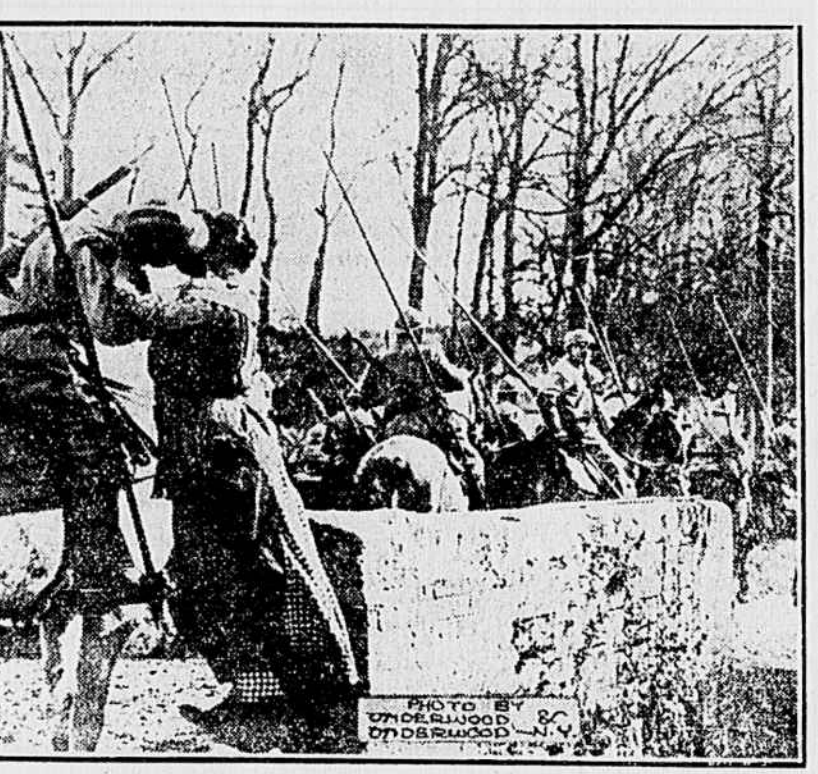
Remaining in the camp yesterday were more than 400 men that had been rejected because of physical disabilities, and these are being mustered out and sent home as rapidly as their certificates can be issued and signed. The disqualified men will receive pay for their services since they reported at the camp, and will receive transportation home.

Captain A. M. Shipp, United States Army, mustering-in officer, continued busy during the day. He will remain at the camp until all troops leave, after which it would be impracticable to clothe, feed and equip such recruits as may report at the Fair Grounds. He will then be removed to Fort Myer, which has been designated by the department to receive all recruits from Virginia and near-by States. Considered on Third Page.

Sir A. Conan Doyle Pays Visit to Western Front

An interesting article by Sir A. Conan Doyle, in which he tells what he saw during a three days' visit to the battle line in France, will appear in Sunday's issue of The Times-Dispatch. The noted English author says he found the same conditions at the three points he visited, the most striking being that the French are doing fine, and often ten, shots to every one that the Germans fire. He states that there were signs that the Teutons' spirits were at a low ebb, and that French officers told him that prisoners they took complained of their rations.

ALLIES HIT GERMANS AT BOTH ENDS OF LINE



A patrol of French cavalry has halted in a village which happens to be the native place of one of the troopers. His wife has accompanied him to the edge of the wood and exchanges with him what may be the last kiss.

Allies in Mighty Drive Against German Lines on Opposite Fronts

Double Offensive by British and Russian Armies Creates Serious Problem for Kaiser's Strategists.

LONDON, July 7.—British and Russian armies, striking simultaneously on the western and eastern fronts, to-day made further dents in the German lines and created what military critics believed to be the greatest problem yet faced by the German general staff.

For the first time during the war, Germany has been called upon to meet a determined double offensive on opposite fronts, and the German tactics must now determine how to meet the new co-ordinated strategy of the entente allies and how best to utilize Germany's available military resources.

General Haig's army to-day gained several important successes. It captured positions in the immensely important portion known as the Leleup redoubt, while east of La Boisselle they captured German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. They also forced their way into the village of Ovillers, after capturing 500 yards of the German front, while north of Fricourt they drove the enemy from two woods and captured three lines of trenches.

General Evert's Russian army is attacking on a 100-mile front, running approximately from the Vilna line north to Baranovichi, in the south. The seriousness of the crisis is reflected in the paucity of information given the German public in Berlin's official bulletins, which, however, at last admit the loss of Hem and Bulloy, on the western front.

RUSSIANS REPORT
SUCCESS AFTER SUCCESS

There is no confirmation of the report from Rome that the whole German line on the eastern front is retiring, but the Russians continue to report success after success.

The latest official statement issued by Berlin admits a retirement from a salient in the Chortovsk region, and the Russian statement to-night announces that Russian cavalry has captured Mamevitchi, which is only some fifty miles from Kovol.

Clearly, the Russian offensive towards Baranovichi, Kovol and Lemberg, added to the collapse of the Austrians, greatly endangers the whole German line. Heavy fighting is continuing along the whole line, and the Russians are adding to their captures of prisoners and booty hourly. Prisoners captured by the Russians during the past few days number nearly 20,000.

The English official statement of to-night, announcing results of to-day's fighting, said that the German casualties during the day must have been very severe. Large numbers of troops, retiring over the open, were caught by artillery fire, and the village of Hazen-le-Petit was heavily shelled at a time when it was seen to be full of German reserves.

Little is known of the casualties suffered by the British either in to-day's fighting or previous drives of the present movement. The first list was published to-night, and names over 200 officers, of whom twenty-five were killed. It says 1,750 men were killed or wounded. Among those killed was Colonel Robert Jeffrey Douglas.

QUESTION OF AMMUNITION
ANSWERED BY KELLAWAY

The question whether Great Britain will be able to maintain an adequate supply of ammunition at the present time, to-day from Frederick G. Kellaway, M. P., secretary to Dr. Christopher

ENORMOUS DRIVES DIRECTED AGAINST KAISER'S ARMIES

British Carry Trenches at
Three Important
Points.

RESUME OFFENSIVE
IN THE SOMME SECTOR

Russians Hurl Vast Forces at
Teutons Over 300-
Mile Front.

MAY HAVE TO YIELD LEMBERG

Violent Assaults in Thiaumont Region Without Result, According to Paris.

For the first time since the war began, Germany is facing enormous drives on two fronts—the west and east.

The British have resumed their offensive in the Somme sector, while the Russians are hurling vast forces against the Teutonic line over a 300-mile front from Riga to Baranovichi.

Gains for the allies on both fronts are chronicled in the latest official statements. After a day of terrific fighting, the British carried trenches at three points along the front, while the Russians also took three important points.

The British gains, while not resulting in any substantial advance, are characterized by the War Office as important from a tactical viewpoint.

On the other hand, military critics of the entente allies assert that, unless the Germans can halt the Russian advance in the immediate future, they will have to withdraw their line on the entire eastern front, and probably abandon Lemberg.

The violence of the British offensive on Friday failed, however, to divert the attention of the Germans from their desperate efforts to capture Verdun. Assault after assault was delivered in the Thiaumont region, but, according to Paris, all were in vain.

On the French east of the Somme sector there was a lull in the fighting. The Italians claim continued progress for their offensive against the Austrians in the Trentino district, but there apparently has been no great change in this field of the war.

BRITISH RESUME
OFFENSIVE AT DAWN

LONDON, July 7.—Capture by the British of a German trench on a front of 1,000 yards east of La Boisselle, in the Somme region, was announced officially to-day.

The British resumed the offensive on certain sectors east of Albert at dawn to-day.

At the same time the Germans launched heavy attacks on the British trenches near Ancre. Violent fighting by now is in progress.

In the vicinity of Ovillers and Contalmaison, as well as near La Boisselle, the British made progress. In the region of Thiepval the Germans regained a section of lost ground.

The statement follows:

"This morning in certain sectors of the battle field east of Albert we resumed a vigorous offensive at dawn. The Germans at the same time launched heavy attacks on our trenches in the vicinity of the Ancre and north of Fricourt, with the result that violent fighting is now in progress along the whole front between the Ancre and Montauban."

Up to the present several important tactical successes have been gained by our infantry in the vicinity of Ovillers, La Boisselle and Contalmaison, but northwest of Thiepval the enemy succeeded temporarily in regaining 200 or 300 yards of lost ground."

The operations of last night before the resumption of the offensive reported in the foregoing statement are described in an earlier official communication, as follows:

"Last night the enemy heavily bombarded our new positions at Bernafay wood and Montauban and near La Boisselle, using in some places lacrymatory shells. Eastward of La Boisselle, after severe fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavy casualties, we captured another trench on a front of 1,000 yards, where we are now firmly established."

"Southwest of Thiepval a determined attack on our new lines was completely crushed."

"The enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Loos salient and opposite Hulluch. Our artillery shelled the enemy's communication trenches and billets at various places. We successfully sprung two mines opposite Auchy and Hulluch."

NIGHT PASSES QUIETLY
ON BOTH SIDES OF RIVER

PARIS, July 7.—Quiet prevailed last night on both sides of the Somme River, says to-day's War Office statement.

The artillery of both sides was active on the left and right banks of the Meuse, especially on the Thiaumont earthwork and in the Fleury and Chemois sectors. A small German attack on the French trenches at the Le Pretre woods failed.

German aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on the open town of Lure, killing eleven persons, all of whom except one were women or children. Two